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By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

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RECONSTRUCTION.

Final Report of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8.—The Reconstruction Committee has laid before Congress its final report. The report, which is quite lengthy, is simply a sort of rehearsal of the arguments made use of by Congress, this session, against the President's views of Reconstruction. It opposes the admission of any representatives from the States lately in rebellion, leaving the case of Tennessee to be settled by Congress. If it be claimed that she is entitled to separate consideration, it declares that the President has no power except to execute the laws of the land as Chief Magistrate. The laws give him no authority over the subject of reorganization. By the Constitution he was Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. It was his duty, under the laws of nations and the army regulations, to restore order, to preserve property, and to protect the people against violence, from any quarter, until provision should be made for their government. He might, as President, assemble Congress, and submit the whole matter to the lawmaking power; or he might continue military supervision and control until Congress should assemble on its regularly appointed day. The report, which is a long one, towards its conclusion, gives the following summary of the whole case:

The evidence of intense hostility to the Federal Union and an equally intense love of the late Confederacy, by the war, is decisive. While it appears that the South had a right to secede, for the time being to Federal authority, it is equally clear that the ruling motive is a desire to obtain the advantages which will be derived from a representation in Congress. Officers of the Union army on duty and Northern men who go South to engage in business, are generally detested and proscribed, southern men who adhered to the Union are bitterly hated and relentlessly persecuted. In some localities they have been driven from their homes and from their offices, and similar persecutions are threatened elsewhere as soon as the United States troops are removed. All such demonstrations show a state of feeling against which it is unmistakably necessary to guard. The testimony conclusive that after the collapse of the Confederacy the feeling of the people of the rebellious states was that of abject submissiveness, and that they were to be treated as subjects of the Federal government, and regardless of the individual rights of the citizens. The conciliatory measures of the government do not seem to have been met even half way. The bitterness and defiance exhibited towards the United States, under such circumstances, is without a parallel in the history of the world. In return for our leniency we received only an indefinite assumption of right and privilege, and sometimes the crime we have punished is held up as a virtue, and the principles of Republican government which we have vindicated as so terrible a curse, are denounced as unjust and oppressive.

If we add to the evidence the fact that, although peace has been declared by the President, he has not to this day despatched it to restore the writ of habeas corpus, to the insurrectionary States or martial law, nor to withdraw the troops from those states, and that the Commanding General deems an increase of the army indispensable to the preservation of order and the protection of loyal and well-disposed people in the South, the proof of a coalition of feelings hostile to the Union and dangerous to the Government, throughout the insurrectionary states, would seem to be established.

The report closes with lengthy arguments in favor of the Committee's plan of Reconstruction.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Thirty-Ninth Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8.—On motion of Mr. Grimes, the Senate, at 12:15, postponed all prior orders, and took up the Reconstruction resolutions. The pending question was on the following, proposed by Mr. Williams, as a substitute for the second section:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to the number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed, but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for Representatives in Congress, or for members of both houses of the Legislature of the several States, is allowed to the Legislature of the United States, or any State, or to any of the Territories of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE. SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State where they reside. No person shall be a citizen of more than one State, or of any of the Territories of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to the number of persons in each state, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed, but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for Representatives in Congress, or for members of both houses of the Legislature of the several States, is allowed to the Legislature of the United States, or any State, or to any of the Territories of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE. SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State where they reside. No person shall be a citizen of more than one State, or of any of the Territories of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or a member of either house of the Legislature of any State, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies of the country; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties or services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State, nor any person, or any debt, or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or damage of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

The Senate adjourned at 5:30, to meet on Monday next.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

Thirty-Third Year.

higher institutions of learning; that fifty per cent. of the tax on oil in Ohio for the last five years has been collected from the oil companies, and the tax on the three thousand houses and seven hundred and fifty thousand pupae in the state of Ohio, and to the three million dollars paid for supplies in schools during the last year alone. This was in judgment the proper gauge of the progress of States.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill, and it was rejected by yeas 59, nays 61.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Reconstruction, presented a written report, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A motion to print fifty thousand extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing, and leave was given to Mr. Rogers to present the views of the minority.

Mr. Thayer, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported back the senate bill for the relief of Maria Syphax, and made a statement explanatory of it.

The name, he said, was rather unusual and peculiar. It was a name that he owed to the unfortunate Seminole king, who, in an attempt to rescue his wife from the British, was captured and imprisoned in Fort Lauderdale, and was executed. The Seminole chief, a man who seemed to that of the British general, a fact which remained in his death and became the subject of much admiration. The Seminole chief, a man who had come from good to bad, and from bad to worse continually, till they culminated by death in a Roman prison in obscurity, was the fortune of the late, who had improved by degrees, and from savor, she had become with her children, and her people, in the service of the Seminoles.

Mr. Williams modified his amendment by striking out the words "held under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of any State, or of any of the Territories of the United States, or of any of the Insurrectionary or rebellion," and inserting in its place "held under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of any State, or of any of the Territories of the United States, or of any of the Insurrectionary or rebellion."

This was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, on behalf of the minority of the Committee gave notice that he would avail himself at as early a day as possible of an opportunity to present a minority report.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Williams.

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Mr. Johnson moved to insert in the first section after the word "born" the words "or naturalized," which was agreed to.

Mr. Doolittle then submitted an amendment, the effect of which was that the several sections of the Constitution, as amended, should be open to the consideration of the Legislature, as separated propositions, instead of as a whole.

Mr. Johnson demanded the yeas and nays, and the amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 111; nays, 53.

The joint resolution was then passed.

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Mr. Johnson demanded the yeas and nays, and the amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 111; nays, 53.

The joint resolution was then passed.

Mr. Thayer, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill to confirm the grant of certain lands in California to Jose Dominguez.

He had made a statement giving some information concerning the joint resolution, which had been introduced by Mr. Curtis, and entitled "An act to provide for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, and for other purposes."

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